



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

. . . Zerr gets $\frac{2}{3}$ $D = \frac{2}{3}$ of \$30 = \$15 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Ellwood gets $\frac{2}{3}$ $D = \frac{2}{3}$ of \$30 = \$14 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Also solved by Professors MATZ, PHILBRICK, and ZERR.

NOTE:-H. W. Draughon remarks of Professor Zerr's solution of prob. 9, that the method fails unless the original equations are factored as in (1), (2), and (3) of solution; that they can not be so factored unless the values of x , y , and z are known; and if these values are known, there is no need of solving. A similar comment has been received from Professor M. C. Stevens.

PROBLEMS.

29. Suggested by MANSFIELD MERRIMAN, C. E., Ph. D., Professor of Civil Engineering, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Solve neatly the equations: $\frac{y(1+x^8)}{x(1+y^2)} = a \dots (1)$, and $\frac{y^4(1+x^8)}{x^4(1+y^8)} = b \dots (2)$.

30. Proposed by C. A. ROBERTS, Long Bottom, Ohio.

Find the sum of $n=10$ terms of the series $1+15+55+134+265\dots$

31. Proposed by D. G. DORRANCE, Jr., Camden, Oneida County, New York.

Sum the series 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, etc. to n terms. Also what is the n th term?

32. Proposed by LEV. WEINER, Professor of Modern Languages, Missouri State University, Columbia, Missouri.

Find a number consisting of 6 digits which when multiplied by the first 6 natural numbers gives the same digits in rotation.

33. Proposed by C. E. WHITE, Trafalgar, Indiana.

Show that every algebraic equation of the n th degree, n being greater than two, which is complete in its terms may be transposed into an infinite number of equations which want their second term.

Solutions to these problems should be received on or before November 1st.



GEOMETRY.

Conducted by B.F.FINKEL, Kidder, Missouri. All Contributions to this department should be sent to him.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

14. Proposed by HENRY HEATON, M. S., Atlantic City, Iowa.

Through a given point to draw four circles tangent to two given circles.